

THE HUTCHINSON GAZETTE

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We gather from the cable dispatches that the young czar of Russia is not contemplating an early abdication in favor of popular government.

A BILL giving women full suffrage has passed the Australian parliament. We are destined to hear more of "the Australian system" in this country, and from a new quarter.

Now is the time to get out of the country. The steership rate to British ports has been reduced to \$10. There are a great many people who ought to take advantage of this magnificent opportunity.

ONE infers that the real reason for the extensive invitation at the latest White house dinner was a pressing necessity of securing enough people to seat between the Chinese minister and the minister from Japan.

SWISS firms have entered into a contract with the Japanese war office to supply a sufficient number of watches for one to be given to every soldier who has served in the campaign when the mikado reviews his victorious troops at the close of the war. The watches, which will take the place of war medals, are to cost \$1.50 apiece.

THERE will be a fourth trial of the Sage-Laidlaw case, and again the millionaire's three-dollar trousers with the seat blown out of them, will be held up to amaze a wonder-wounded world. It is believed in financial circles that Mr. Sage would give as much as three dollars and forty cents to recover those historic but disfigured breeches and see them once more securely bestowed in one of his safe deposit vaults.

A WRITER in an Eastern journal recalls the climatic changes which were brought about in Europe by the destruction of the ancient forests that once covered it from the Baltic sea to Calabria. He argues that the climate of North America is undergoing similar changes, and quotes from our meteorological records of the past ten years to prove his statements. Our summers are drier and longer, and our winters wetter and warmer in some sections. The summer rains are scarcely sufficient to fill the pastures and the ponds that were once well watered, while long and hard frosts are getting to be rarer than formerly, the rivers that now freeze only on the banks having been at one time bridged with solid ice.

THE Boston children's hospital was unfortunate enough to be visited by three outbreaks of diphtheria last year, so serious indeed that applications for admissions had been refused. Recently the disease again appeared in the institution, and anti-toxine was freely used. All the patients were given an injection of the serum, and further admissions were allowed on condition that each child should be treated upon entrance. The result was that all the cases of diphtheria were cured, that no fresh cases have occurred among the children, and that there has been no need, as there was before, to close the hospital. This experience, vouchsafed for by good medical authority, is strong testimony to the value of the discovery.

THERE is nothing more remarkable in the history of the colonization of Africa by European powers than the foothold which Italy has gained on that continent. To-day she has possessions extending hundreds of miles along the Red sea and the Indian ocean, besides exercising a protectorate over Abyssinia. Just as Great Britain did in India she has formed a local fighting force of friendly natives, but has also sent out contingents of her own, and is about to send more to strengthen her military operations. In July last she gained decisive victories and during this month has not only defeated the Madhists, but a force of malevolent Abyssinians. She has done much to break up the slave trade in those regions, and this, of itself, may be looked upon as a gain to civilization.

WITH many spinsters the subject of matrimony is a tender subject. There are few of them who care to have the fact advertised that they are still in the enjoyment of single blessedness. With an old bachelor it is a matter of supreme indifference as to whether or not the world knows he is still heart and fancy free. Why, then, should the whimsical edicts of society so arrange matters that the handle almost universally applied to a man's name should carry with it no possible hint as to whether the wearer is married or single, while the handle to a woman's name is forever advertising a single or married state. If "Master" gradually merges into "Mr" when eighteen or twenty years are acquired by a young man, why should not "Miss" gradually merge into "Mrs." at the same age?

A MOVEMENT has been started in Newfoundland looking to annexation to the United States. This may be a good thing for the Newfoundlanders, who are in hard financial straits, but this country has about all the poor that it can conveniently care for.

THE Western society which is debating the question of whether the size of the head is a certain indication of brain power is respectfully invited to take a bird's-eye view of a poker in a mud puddle or an elephant on a tear.

A MODERN PIRATE



THINK, friends," exclaimed Patrick Cassidy, the most prominent of the passengers assembled in the fore-cabin of the Silver Dream—"I think, friends, that assortment should last us the voyage," and he indicated a large box which each had contributed toward filling with jams, sardines, and other preserves not supplied by the ship.

A hearty assent greeted the remark, but as loud cheering indicated the ship's departure, the box was locked, the key being handed to the speaker, and all hastened to bid farewell to friends they might never again behold.

A brisk fair wind soon carried the Silver Dream clear of land, and all sought relief in the generous pastime of "feeding the fishes."

Here again Patrick Cassidy became prominent.

With hands clasping that part of his frame lying beneath his heart and with the glow of health replaced by tints of a decided green, he presently ceased the disinterested toil and sank on a seat.

"What is the matter?" I inquired.

"Sure, I think it's the measles," he replied, faintly; "for 'twas band in Macroom when I left. An hour ago I was as hearty as yourself, this minute; but now my little stummick is like a chair at Tim Dooley's auction—'tis goin' down, and will soon be gone entirely. What will I take for it?"

"I would not buy, nor have it as a gift."

"Och, I didn't mean that, but something to ease the earthquake inside o' me," said he dolefully.

"Try a fat mutton chop," I said.

He suddenly bent double. A violent inward commotion was accompanied by an Irish fantasia on howls, and imploring the steward's assistance, he rushed to the lee-rail.

For the space of a week all were in like condition, and then they met at the breakfast table, eager to enjoy the fruits of their forethought.

With a flourish of the key Cassidy opened the box that contained the longed-for delicacies, and, behold! it was as void as a newly dug grave.

Indeed, it proved the tomb of many a keen regret, since the vanished contents were never recovered.

That breakfast was a dismal failure. Poor Pat was horror-stricken, and vehemently declared his innocence, but suspicious glances were leveled upon the one whom all had so trusted, until, in a fit of desperation, he declared that the vital fluid of those who even thought him guilty would adore "the lid of the ship."

The robbery was instantly reported, but all efforts to recover the property proved useless; and, indeed, the incident was soon forgotten in the anxiety of much greater losses.

One morning young O'Grady rushed from his room, and declared that a fine revolver had disappeared during the night. Simultaneously, the charming Miss Magrath deplored the loss of her diamond earrings and gold brooch, while a third victim was minus a valuable gold watch and chain.

It was clear that an expert thief was on board, since even the saloon



"WHAT WERE YOU DOING DOWN BELOW?" had been visited, and one family in the steerage reported the loss of some \$80.

A secret watch was kept upon the movements of the sailors; but just before crossing the line the third robbery was effected, and this time in the very fore-cabin itself.

"Say, Bill, you been to my chest last watch?" a shellback inquired of his chum.

"No, Jack; lost anything?"

"Two pounds o' bacoy," was the answer, and the man heaved a deep sigh, attesting the greatness of his calamity.

Sailor Bill at once overhauled his own clothes-chest, and a torrent of strong language indicated that his tobacco was also gone.

In short, every mother's son in the fore-cabin had just the same ditty to sing, and who the thief could be seemed past discovering.

No part of the ship appeared safe from the mysterious thief, for the people were soon again thrown into a state of excitement when the purser reported the loss of wine, beer and spirits from the store-room.

Thus matters stood, none knowing when or where the next theft might occur, until one night I was aroused by a blow delivered through the open window beside my bunk.

Hurrying on deck to ascertain the cause, I found one of the ship's boys

in the clutches of Patrick Cassidy. "What were you doing down below?" the latter inquired, sharply. "Wat yer mean?" demanded the youth.

"You have been down there," the other returned, and pointed to a large iron ventilator, in which a rope was hanging, that would give to a nimble burglar easy access to the lower decks. "You have been down there and have stolen something."

"Search me," cried the boy, who turned out his pockets as a proof of his innocence.

"It was you who put the rope there," he added, emphatically; "I saw you."

For a space the accused stood rigid, a look of mingled passion and alarm overspreading his countenance. Then, by a swift, yet stinging slap upon the ear, he sent the youth staggering across the deck.

"Take that, you rascal!" he said.

But the boy still maintained the truth of his assertion, and furthermore stated that Cassidy had thrown something into my bunk.

Upon searching the bed a canvas bag was found, and I knew instinctively that a clew to the robberies had been obtained.

I sent for the mate and in his presence the contents were turned out, and the brooch and diamond earrings, the money stolen from the steerage, with the gold watch and chain, and the trinkets missed from the saloon, lay before us.

The revolver, tobacco and spirits shared the fate of the missing preserves, as they were never recovered.

Next morning the property was returned to the rightful owners, but a searching examination of both prisoners failed to detect the criminal, since both stoutly asserted their innocence, and witnesses were not obtainable.

But the sailors speedily settled the matter to their own satisfaction. Rightly or wrongly, they declared the boy was guilty, since Cassidy had never been known to enter the fore-cabin. They seized the youth, and, to an accompaniment of fast-falling ropes' ends, he was waltzed fore and aft.

He was expelled from the fore-cabin, and during the remainder of the voyage boarded and lodged beneath one of the long boats.

Cassidy had to leave the fore-cabin, and took up his quarters in the steerage.

Who committed the crimes no one could say, but from that day forth the ship was relieved from further anxiety.

In due course the Silver Dream dropped anchor in the spacious Moreton bay, Queensland. The last batch of passengers had passed into the steamer that would bear them up the beautiful river that led toward Brisbane.

Amid ringing cheers the boat moved slowly away, when the boy suddenly mounted our rail and leaped upon her paddle-box.

"Come back!" I shouted.

"Never. I have been disgraced," he answered, and stood defiantly shaking his small fist as if desiring to annihilate the whole ship's company.

Shortly before our departure the boy was captured red-handed in robbing an up-town store, and, wishing to ascertain what part he had played in robbing the ship, I obtained leave to enter the jail and see him.

"Is Cassidy guilty or innocent?" I inquired, and wishing to close the interview as speedily as possible.

"Innocent," said he, recklessly. "He saw me getting out at the ventilator, and knowing that I was discovered, I snatched up the bag, which had previously been concealed behind some ropes close by, and dashed round the deck-house. Thinking that you were on deck I threw the bag into the bunk, hoping to recover it when the row was over."

"Stay!" I said, scarcely able to restrain my anger. "I shall take your confession in writing, and you can sign it."

That he suddenly agreed to do, and after a time proceeded with his recital.

"I will teach him not to interfere again," he added. "But now I am here, I don't mind telling you."

"You have almost ruined the man," I said. "What became of the spirits, tobacco and preserves?"

"I sold 'em to the steerage," he replied, knowingly. "The shooter fetched ten dollars."

The character of Pat Cassidy was cleared by the signed confession I bore from the jail, and his gratitude for my exertions was as honest as himself.

Of the boy I never again heard, but subsequent inquiries proved that he had several times been charged with robbery in San Francisco, and had finally been sent from a reformatory school to our ship, in hope of giving him a new start in life.

Cassidy married the charming Miss Magrath, and became a successful trader in his new home; thus happily ending the mysterious incidents which so nearly proved his ruin on board the Silver Dream.

An Ideal Light.

A novelty being placed upon the market is a new adaptation of the incandescent light for the purpose of the desk. Upon the top of the desk is the sliding frame which allows the light to be placed in a desirable position. The light is placed longitudinally in a horizontal cylindrical ground glass frame. Over this is placed upon the top a sheet of perforated metal. This is for the purpose of protecting the hand or other substances from the heat common to the incandescent lamp. In front is a bronze apron which completely shades the eyes from the light, the results being that the full volume of light is thrown upon the desk, and a full utility in the way of effect is thereby realized.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A MOST STUPENDOUS FRAUD AND SWINDLE.

The American People Have Drank Too Deep at the Fount of Liberty to Submit to Enslavement by the Bond Schemes of Europe.

The interest bearing public debt is a burden which never ought to have been imposed upon the nation. It is the most stupendous fraud and swindle ever perpetrated upon a free people. It was conceived in fraud, and brought forth in iniquity. It was a scheme to rob 40,000,000 of people after they had emancipated 4,000,000 at the sacrifice of rivers of blood and millions of treasure.

Before the legal tender act had passed the threshold of legislation, it was met by the money sharks of Wall street. * * * We will show you how and why they opposed it. We are told that on the 11th of January, only four days after the introduction of the bill, the wolf-howl that had during the time, echoed from bank to bank, called to Washington a convention of the money power, consisting of four delegates from New York banks, three from Philadelphia and three from Boston. * * * What arguments were used, or what undue influences were brought to bear upon the law-makers of the government will probably never be known. Every greenback that went out to fight the nation's battles was accompanied by a bond shark, to gobble it up, as soon as it had performed its service. The act of 1862, authorizing the issue of the first \$150,000,000 of greenbacks, authorized \$500,000,000 of bonds to absorb them.

There was never a dry day, after the passage of the first legal tender act, but what the government was in possession of all the money it needed, of its own creation without borrowing a dollar or selling a bond.

The only object of the bond was to enable the money sharks again to get control of the money of the country, which they never could do without the bond. The government established the fact that it could meet all its obligations, purchase all its supplies and defray every expense by its own legal tender; and if so, what was the necessity of borrowing?

You answer that the bonds were necessary to absorb the excess, occasioned by the extraordinary demands of war.

I deny that there was an excess. Let only him dare assert it who had more than he had use for.

Even if there was an excess, the bonds did not diminish it. The excess has only been transferred from the pockets of laborers and wealth producers to those of usurers, importers and international dealers.

Every bond is used as money. They are used by English capitalists to buy American cotton and bread stuffs, and by American dealers to purchase imports.

Just in the proportion as the people's money has been contracted, that of the money king has been inflated.

That their inflated paper bond money may be current all over the world, they require it to draw interest, and that they may be relieved of the burden of such interest they compel labor and its producers to pay all the taxes.

The difference to the people of America between the greenbacks before they were converted into bonds and the bonds, is as follows:

The fifteen hundred million dollars of greenbacks earned their owners nothing while lying idle.

In bonds they earn their owners fully as much, while resting in their safes. The people and taxpayers got tired of this. If they are to be taxed to support the government they claim the benefits of the government and taxation. When bonds are given for the loan of money, and that money circulated among the people, they can afford to bear the burdens of the debt; but when such bonds are given, to absorb and destroy the people's money, thus creating new burdens, by destroying the very means necessary to bear those already existing, the sufferers will refuse to submit to the outrage.

It matters not what the result might be, the American people have drank too deep at the fount of liberty, to submit to be enslaved by bond fraud schemes of Europe.—Labor and Finance Revolution.

DRIVING OUT CAPITAL.

If Our People Were Out of Debt They Might Prosper.

Populists claim most diligently that the interest bearing debts of the United States are over \$30,000,000,000. The interest on this vast sum far exceeds the total producing power of the United States at this time. The producing classes (farmers and manufacturers) must eat and be clothed.

How to do this and pay the interest is a problem.

A problem that means starvation, destitution and misery.

A list of the debts is an interesting study.

First, as near as the facts can be ascertained the total open accounts of merchants, manufacturers, etc., amount to \$11,000,000,000 in round numbers.

By the census of 1890 and Poor's manual for 1892, the indebtedness of the United States was reported as follows:

National, \$891,960,104.
State and municipal, \$135,210,543.
Railway bonds in 1891, \$5,463,611,004.
Farm and home debts, \$2,500,000,000.

Mortgages on realty, street railways, manufactories and other like business enterprises, \$5,350,000,000.

National bank loans, \$2,153,769,805.

Loans by state, savings and private banks and trust companies, \$2,351,764,292.

Total indebtedness, \$30,746,315,848, on which the productive labor of the country is paying annually an interest charge of \$1,851,778,951.

Every dollar of debt, whatever its character, is a mortgage on labor until paid. Plunging cities into debt is folly and crime. If our people were out of debt they would be prosperous; in debt deeply, as they now are, prosperity is out of the question.

Upon this showing any state, city or county in the nation that succeeds in "driving out capital" is doing itself a kindness. The interest account is as large as the producers of this nation can stand.—Denver Road.

Restore to the People Their Vested Rights.

All men are declared to be free, equal and independent, and have inherent and inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. This doctrine is in the constitutions of the states, but for some reason was not placed in the constitution of the United States as above worded. But it is in the Declaration of Independence, and that has always been considered the fundamental law of all American government, and as such can not be treated lightly. The fundamental theory of government for the people is the Declaration of Independence. Under all constitutions the people are required to delegate their vested rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and a consent to be governed, to an agent called a representative. These two principles are inconsistent with a theory of self government. Reasons: The powers to use the vested rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the consent to be governed are not such powers as are embraced in any correct principles of agency, for this reason: The use of those powers properly involve a process of individual study, reasoning, education, judgment. It was intended that the individual should have a direct voice in his government, and his consent should be obtained as to the government of all. This being true, the government for all would be the majority judgment of all as to the laws. A delegation of the use of those powers deprives the citizen of all incentive to take personal interest in his government. This takes away the desire to know on what principles his government is running. The result is, the agent has the natural opportunity to create all monopolized by classes and they have gobbled up the citizen's rights, his means of support—the free avenues of labor—and by class legislation the governing classes are running our government with a high hand against the interests of the masses. Bodies of free men are always opposed to class legislation. That's one reason why bodies ought to pass directly upon the laws that shall govern them. They would refuse to indorse "class doctrines," but would indorse the doctrine of "the greater good to the greater number."

The state of Illinois has a population of nearly 4,000,000. The legislation is done by 304 agents. It's vote is more than a million. The vested rights of 1,000,000 men are placed at the absolute disposal of 304 agents with no instructions whatever. The educational features of the ballot box, which should be always foremost in the midst of a free people, are entirely eliminated from the principles of self government. It well may be the subject of careful investigation whether the ruthless power of the constitutions compelling the citizen to delegate his vested right to consent to his form of government and to protect his right to life and liberty is not the fundamental cause of the conditions of the country to-day.—Lucius O. Wilson, Gano, Ill.

Typewriters Like to Be Petted.

Typewriter girls are said to grow attached to their machines, and to regard them almost as much in the light of living creatures to be petted and managed and judiciously disciplined as the traditional railroad engineers of fiction do their locomotives, to which they invariably refer with the personal feminine pronoun. The type writing young women declare that their machines are as sensitive and subject to caprice, and that they know who is operating them as well as a dog knows its master, that they will sulk, and perhaps flare up and refuse to work at all, under unskilled manipulation, and that they can be soothed into a compliant and obliging frame of mind again simply by the return of their usual manipulator.

Give the people a vote on the destruction of greenbacks and they will not be destroyed.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

Feb. 4.—The senate convened at 10 o'clock but there was no quorum present, and an adjournment was taken till 3 o'clock, when a sufficient number of senators appeared to transact business. Senator Leedy introduced a resolution referring the house grain bill to the senate committee on ways and means with instructions to report on or before the adjournment, with a \$4,000 for the purchase of seed grain for farmers of West Kansas and \$60,000 for the purchase of clothing and provisions for the needy in that section. The resolution was adopted. Senator Rogers presented a petition from some twenty gentlemen of Washington county asking for the establishment of Ground Hog day. Religion entered into the discussion of the alien land bill in the house. The bill restricts the right of aliens to acquire and hold real estate, and provides for the disposition of lands now owned by non-resident aliens. Representative Cushman offered an amendment exempting persons who cannot take the oath of allegiance to the United States on account of their religious belief from the provisions of the bill. This was in the interest of the Reformed Presbyterian church. After considerable debate the bill was referred back to committee.

February 5.—Mr. Jumper's bill relating the fees and salaries of the county officers of Osage county was passed on third reading in the senate. The bill makes the salaries of the officers of that county the lowest in the state. Mr. Dumbach's bill compelling railroad companies to provide passes to shipper's stock, fruit and vegetables was also passed. Mr. Dennison's bill concerning judgments, providing for their taxation, fixing the time when they shall become dormant and the conditions under which they may be revived, was passed. This bill makes the taxation of judgments compulsory whether the holder is a resident or not. All judgments not listed, or upon which the taxes have not been paid, shall cease to operate as a lien. They may be revived upon payment of all delinquent taxes, interest and costs. The interest bill, by the same author, was passed by a vote of 51 to 4. This bill fixes the legal rate of interest at 9 per cent, prohibits usury, provides severe penalties for violation and repeals all laws in conflict. Mr. Dillard's appellate court bill was called up for consideration, and nearly as reported by the committee on judiciary. A message from the governor announcing the appointment of George T. Anthony to be insurance commissioner was read and referred to the proper committee.

The house took a fresh start in the matter of introducing bills, and ran the number up beyond the 730 mark. A bill appropriating \$2,000 for the purchase by the state board of railroad commissioners of coal for the sufferers of Western counties was passed.

February 6.—In the house Mr. Cushman introduced a bill regulating the fees and salaries of county officers of Wyandotte county. Mr. Hanna of Graham introduced a bill providing for the election of state insurance commissioner by the people. Mr. Moss of Lyon introduced a bill providing for the treatment of condemned drunkards at the expense of the counties in which they reside. The house committee on education made a favorable report on a mining bill, after having examined salt mines from its provisions. The bill requires the construction of "escapement" shafts and other safety devices.

In the senate a number of local bills were introduced, and several were passed. The Householder bill, which provides that charitable institutions be considered as exempt from taxation for the purpose of the consideration of local bills. The bill appropriates \$10,000 for Western Kansas sufferers was passed.

Feb. 7.—The senate in executive session appointed a committee to investigate charges against George T. Anthony, appointed by the governor for insurance commissioner. The house bill appropriating \$10,000 for Western Kansas sufferers was passed. The entire afternoon was spent in the committee of the whole upon appropriation bills. The following were recommended for passage: Horticultural department, \$1,000; elimination of the state university, \$1,500; industrial school for girls, \$50,000; soldiers' orphans' home, \$10,800; Topeka insane asylum \$251,823; normal school at Emporia, \$13,000. Tuition fees are abolished in the state normal school bill. Next in order came one of the state agricultural bills, which authorized the elimination of the item of military uniforms, appropriated \$21,100. Next was the Osawatimile Insane asylum, which called for \$321,600.

In the house only four new bills were introduced. One by Hill requiring railroad corporations to pay the road tax assessed against them one year in advance, and to employ employees to quit their employment or to prevent employment. A large number of bills of a local character were passed.

Feb. 8.—The Greenlee freight rate bill, which divided time with the "war" in the session of 1893 was introduced in the house by Mr. Brown, Populist of Pratt, and he moved that it be referred to the committee of the whole. After a fierce and long debate the motion was defeated by a vote of 59 to 42. Mr. Robinson of Jackson introduced a bill creating an appellate court. The committee on assessment and taxation introduced a bill as a substitute for a dozen bills on the subject of taxation. This bill was referred to the committee on irrigation, composed of Messrs. Hopkins, Grimes, Lewis, Kelly and Caldwell, introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a state irrigation commission. The committee on political rights of women recommended that the resolution for the resumption of the suffrage of women be passed. The same committee made a favorable report on the bill giving women the right to vote at bond elections.

In the senate to-day Landis of Barber, introduced a bill to prohibit corporations from blacklisting employees. Leedy, of Reno introduced a bill to compel witnesses to give "expert" testimony at the same fees allowed for other testimony. The president appointed Senator Dillard, Carpenter and Brown a committee on the part of the senate to investigate the state permanent school fund. The afternoon session was devoted to further discussion of the Householder bill in regard to charitable institutions. A night session was held and about thirty local bills were passed.

A. P. A. of Kansas.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the A. P. A. for the state of Kansas is in session here. Among the notables present is Rev. J. V. McNamara, who was mobbed at Kansas City and elsewhere. About ninety delegates are present at the meeting, the sessions of which are secret. It is claimed that the order numbers over 10,000 in Kansas.

Incarcerated in His Home.

EMPORIA, Kan., Feb. 8.—While Rev. J. A. McElfresh and family were attending church eight miles south of here their home took fire. One son, Abner, who was feeble minded, had been left at home, and before help arrived he was burned to death. He was 29 years of age.

Fire at Wakeeney, Kan.

ELLIS, Kan., Feb. 6.—A fire broke out in the Opera House block at Wakeeney and it was destroyed. The loss aggregates \$20,000, with no insurance. The loss on the stocks of merchandise in the stores on the ground floor amounts to \$10,000, with \$5,000 insurance.

A Patriarch at Rest.

ABILENE, Kan., Feb. 8.—The Rev. John Forney of the Dunkirk church died to-day, aged 81. He left 123 living descendants to the third generation.